

News

African police end hostage drama

TORONTO, Jan. 25 (R) — Police with guns blazing stormed a bank tonight and killed three black gunmen who had held staff and customers hostage for almost seven hours. Police sources said the gunmen had demanded freedom for nationalist hero Nelson Mandela, who has been imprisoned on Robben Island for the past two decades for plotting the fall of South Africa's white government. Witnesses said that the bank was stormed one of the gunmen apparently set off a grenade, wounding some of the more than 20 hostages. Men walked into a local branch of the Afrikaans bank, which was closed at midday (1000 GMT) with the guns and grenades concealed in handbags. Minutes after the takeover, the area was surrounded by police and posted sharpshooters at vantage points.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

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Regional Briefs

N. Lebanon, Jan. 25 (R) — Israeli jets today flew low over the Lebanese port of Sidon, drawing anti-aircraft fire from the town and leftist positions, residents said. It was the first time since the Arab League summit in Amman last weekend that Israeli planes flew over the Syrian border. But the independent Beirut paper An-Nahar reported today that the Syrian government had ordered the Lebanese commando movement to put its forces on alert because Damascus believed Israel was preparing for an invasion. A 6,000-strong United Nations peace-keeping force has been stationed in South Lebanon since an Israeli invasion across the border region in March 1978. In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman confirmed that Israeli planes flew over South Lebanon. The Israeli spokesman claimed the air action was part of regular surveillance flights.

UT, Jan. 25 (R) — Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said in a newspaper interview that President Carter understood the needs of the Arab Nation and the Palestinian people and he would win the U.S. presidential elections. In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper Al-Bayraq to be published tomorrow, Prince Fahd said: "If a new president comes he will be two years to grasp the Middle East crisis. President Carter understood the Arab cause and perhaps this grasp will make him aware of the justice and the right of the Palestinian people to their homeland and to self-determination." Prince Fahd added that the (Soviet) occupation of Afghanistan and its people would determine their own future.

RAN, Jan. 25 (R) — Two members of the Foreign Guerrilla Force were executed here last night after confessing to the murder of two members of the post-revolutionary leadership, the state radio said today. They said Mohammad Ali al-Farisi confessed to the murder of Revolutionary Council member Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari on May 1 and Hamid Nik-Bakhsh confessed to killing the first post-revolutionary armed forces commander, Gen. Vahidollah Gharani, the week before. Both men were arrested in a roundup of Foreign suspects earlier this month. A shadowy organisation, which presents the image of a Muslim fundamentalist group opposed to clerical rule, has claimed responsibility for a series of assassinations of high-ranking officials and clerics since the February revolution. Gen. Gharani was the first victim.

IS, Jan. 25 (R) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today said that he would meet Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Iraqi government leaders on Tuesday. "France shares Iraq's concern over developments in Afghanistan," he said. "President Giscard d'Estaing has instructed me to go to Baghdad and discuss the situation in the Gulf area. The French government is ready to do all necessary assistance." Mr. Giscard said he would also visit Iran next month. French Prime Minister Raymond Barre has twice visited Iran in the past year, will go to Saudi Arabia Feb. 1, and President Giscard d'Estaing will tour the Gulf in March.

RO, Jan. 25 (AP) — The U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal will call at the Egyptian port city of Alexandria on Sunday, U.S. officials said today. The 80,000-ton carrier will be accompanied by a fleet of 12 destroyers and a fleet of 12 frigates. The carrier will call at Alexandria, Egypt's largest port on the Mediterranean. The Forrestal is manned about 5,000 sailors and includes a large contingent of marine guards numbering about 50. The day port call is to end Feb. 1.

SHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R) — The United States will sell 50 aircraft to Morocco, which is fighting independence guerrillas in the Western Sahara. The 50 aircraft, worth \$235 million, will consist of 24 helicopters, 20 F-5E fighters and six OV-10 Bronco reconnaissance planes. Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Near East South Asian affairs, said the United States was encouraging negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He told the press that the United States was encouraging negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He told the press that the United States was encouraging negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

V DELHI, Jan. 25 (R) — A world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali today said he would not fight Indian Premier Indira Gandhi today and said afterwards: "Like me she'll be there when she wants to retire." He added Mrs. Gandhi as "the greatest" following her landslide victory in the recent national elections. Ali arrived in India today on a two-week tour. At a packed press conference at a Delhi hotel, he denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He said he fully supported the boycott of the Moscow Olympics because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He said the first thing is to stay out of the Olympics. The Russians did not realise how serious we are about what they have done," he said. "I predict — and I've never been wrong — that Afghanistan the Russians go for Iran or India and try to take these countries." In the vein, Ali was asked who was the toughest he had met in his long career. "Joe Frazier," he said quickly. "Not only was he toughest, he was also the best." Muhammad Ali was led by the crowd (photo) on way for prayers at Jama Masjid, the largest mosque in India. (AP wirephoto)



Klibi, British aides discuss Middle East

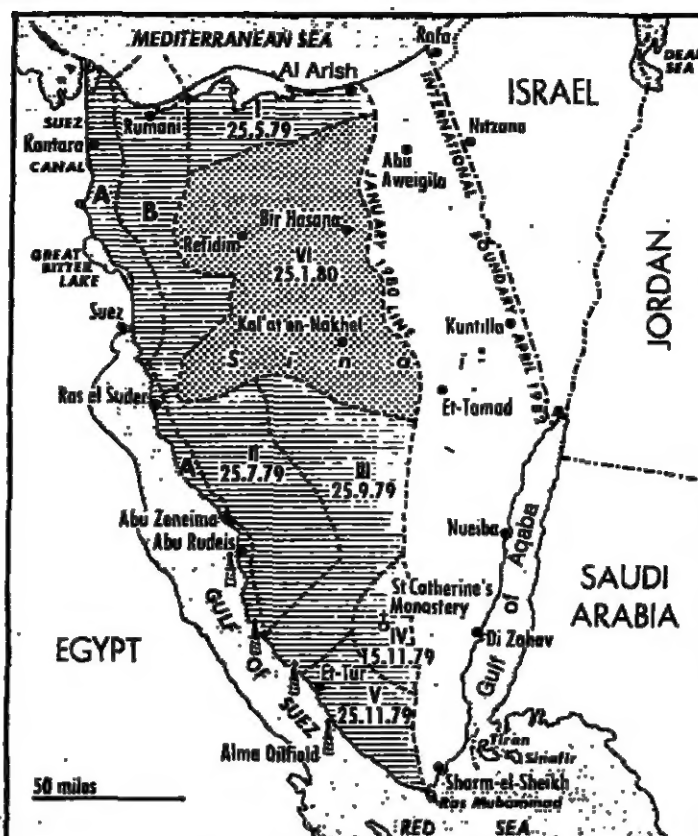
LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Klibi today discussed Middle East problems with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as part of an Arab diplomatic offensive to win support for a Palestinian state.

"We had a good meeting and shared very similar views on several issues," Mr. Klibi told reporters on leaving the foreign office.

A foreign office spokesman said the talks were mainly concerned with the Arab-Israeli problem and a possible resumption of the so-called Euro (Common Market) Arab dialogue.

The spokesman added that the secretary-general, who is in London on a three-day visit, told Lord Carrington there was a need for an Arab solution to the Lebanon's problems.

Mr. Klibi also met opposition leader James Callaghan and a minister of state at the foreign office, Mr. Douglas Hurd. The spokesman said the secretary-general was not expected to see Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during his visit.



Israeli withdrawal from Sinai under the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty: Horizontal shading A includes areas already recovered by Egypt before the 1979 treaty, and B shows buffer zone under the 1975 agreement. Roman numerals I-V indicate successive stages of withdrawal already accomplished under the treaty, with dates. Dotted shading (VI) is the area returned to Egypt officially Friday.

Egypt recovers another Sinai area from Israel

EL MELIZ, Sinai, Egypt, Jan. 25 (R) — Egypt today formally recovered another area of Sinai from Israel during a flag-raising ceremony.

Egypt's military operations director, Brig. Gen. Abed-Rabbo Nabi Hafez raised the Egyptian flag as the Israeli flag was lowered. In a speech marking the occasion, he said: "The recovery of this part of Sinai showed clearly that wars are not always the only solution for the restoration of the rights of any nation."

He said Egypt and Israel showed people in the Middle East that "comprehensive peace in the area is possible by implementing the provisions of the peace treaty in good faith."

After the handover ceremony, the Egyptian defence minister, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, and the commanders of the various army units performed the Friday prayers at a mosque near El Meliz airfield.

The Egyptian undersecretary of the ministry of religious endowments, Sheikh Ibrahim Dessouki, in a speech before the prayers, called on Arab leaders to unify their ranks.

Control over the rest of Sinai will be returned to Egypt in April, 1982. (See Map above)

The area returned today is virtually uninhabited desert but known as the "key of Sinai" because the Mitla and Gidi passes enable any army to control the Peninsula. It also has some important installations, including airfields and Sinai's largest military base at Bir Gifgafa.

The normalisation of Egyptian-Israeli relations, includes the opening of a land route through Sinai between Rafah and Kantara via Al Arish.

Gen. Ali yesterday said the road would be the only link between the two countries until formal transport agreements were concluded.

Direct air links between Egypt and Israel, another step in normalising relations, are expected to be delayed for several months, apparently through lack of progress on autonomy negotiations for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip areas.

The negotiations, which include the U.S., are bogged down by wide differences between Egypt and Israel on the extent of powers which the Palestinians should have. Israel has persistently rejected demands that Palestinians in the two regions should be granted wide powers and has instead offered limited measures which will allow them to run day-to-day affairs.

Theoretically, Israeli citizens can drive from Tel Aviv to Cairo this weekend, but Egypt is expected to produce bureaucratic

hurdles which will prevent such a trip for some time. Similarly, in just over a month, Egypt and Israel will exchange ambassadors but so far Israel has failed to find permanent accommodation for its envoy. He is expected to stay in a hotel.

Israeli troops will now pull back behind a line running from Al Arish in the north to Ras Mohammed at the southern tip of the peninsula. The 400-kilometre line will be patrolled by Egyptian and Israeli troops.

Israel's withdrawal from Sinai began last May, when it pulled its troops out of Al Arish. Subsequently, it withdrew from Saint Catherine's monastery at the foot of Mount Sinai and handed back the Alma oil fields, which had provided Israel with 25 per cent of its oil needs.

DAMASCUS, Jan. 25 (R) — Leaders of Syria's Baath Party will head a demonstration in Damascus tomorrow in protest against Egypt and Israel opening their borders for land travel between the two countries, official sources said. They said religious leaders and Palestinian commando detachments would also take part. The Palestine Liberation Organisation yesterday called on Palestinians in refugee camps to strike in protest. The Syrian Bar Association has also told its members to stay away from courts.

Iran's first presidential election Bani Sadr takes lead

TEHRAN, Jan. 25 (R) — Finance Minister Abol Hassan Bani Sadr took an early lead in Iran's first presidential election today, according to unofficial estimates.

The 46-year-old French-trained economist was polling up to 80 per cent of the vote in some areas of Tehran, according to electoral officials interviewed by the official Pars News Agency.

Voters interviewed at random by Reuters in Tehran and provincial towns indicated that Mr. Bani Sadr, a member of the Revolutionary Council, was leading in most areas. His nearest rivals, according to the unofficial estimates, were former naval commander, Admiral Ahmad Madani, and Revolutionary Council spokesman Hassan Habibi.

One of the first to vote, within an hour of the polls opening, was revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Officials took a ballot box to his bedside at a Tehran hospital where he is receiving treatment for a heart ailment.

A bulletin from Ayatollah Khomeini's doctors said he had complained of chest pains for about 20 minutes this morning but had recovered after treatment. His general condition was good.

The state radio said supporters of some candidates had claimed that the ayatollah had voted in their favour. But it said the ballot was secret and only the ayatollah and God knew how he had voted.

Few other Iranians, voting in the first free elections of their lifetime, were reluctant to reveal their choice allowing observers to build up a picture of the voting pattern.

If no clear winner emerges from today's poll, the two leading candidates will go forward to a run-off on Feb. 8. Mr. Bani Sadr's apparent lead made it likely a first round result might come through earlier than expected, possibly tomorrow.

The new president will be constitutionally inferior to Ayatollah Khomeini but will still have extensive executive powers, including the choice of prime minister and the authority to send the proposed constitution back to the cabinet.

Queues formed throughout the day at polling booths in Tehran and voters compared the turnout with that of last March's referendum to abolish the monarchy when 98 per cent of the 22 million electorate turned out.

Except for minor scuffles between rival supporters in the Caspian Sea town of Rasht and the southern oil city of Ahwaz, no incidents were reported and Iranians appeared enthusiastic about the prospect of choosing a president.

Spokesmen for the Kurdish and Turkoman minorities said their people were not voting because their pro-autonomy candidate, Mr. Massoud Rajavi, was ruled out last week for not supporting the new Islamic constitution. But they acknowledged the vote was being carried out in an atmosphere of complete freedom with no reports of electoral abuses.

Votes were cast on blank ballots, with illiterates — more than half of the adult population — relying on friends and electoral officials to write in the name of their choice.

Clear skies and sunshine, despite heavy snow over the past two days, brought out voters from early morning. But in isolated parts of southern Fars province the poll had to be called off because of snow-blocked roads.

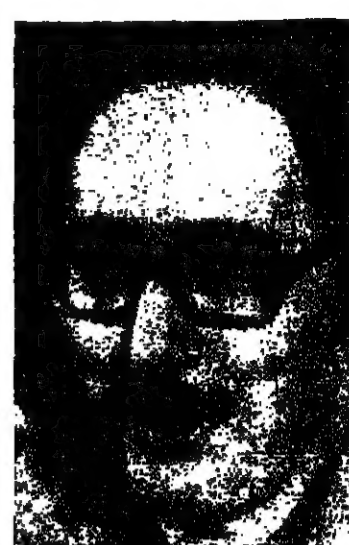
In the mountains of the south-east helicopters flew into mountain villages to take in electoral officials and ballot boxes.

One of the eight official candidates, Mr. Hassan Ayat, dropped out the race before the polls opened and apart from the three leaders no other man appeared to have made any impact on the electorate.

Admiral Madani apparently suffered from recent allegations by students occupying the United States embassy here that he had contacts with the United States and members of the Shah's regime.

Dr. Habibi, a centrist aligned to the ruling clergy, appeared no match for Mr. Bani Sadr. He was backed as a compromise by sectors of the ruling clergy after the official candidate of the pro-clergy Islamic Republican Party, Mr. Jalaluddin Farsi, was dropped on the grounds that his father was an Afghan.

Mr. Bani Sadr is regarded as a theoretician of the Islamic revolution.



Abol Hassan Bani Sadr

He is a radical in economic affairs, supporting widespread nationalisation, a return to the countryside of the urban poor and an eventual scrapping of interest rates.

During his brief tenure at the foreign ministry last November he indicated he regarded the taking of hostages at the U.S. embassy a misguided adventure.

The students at the embassy voted after mid-day prayers today when electoral officials took ballot boxes to the occupied compound.

Queues continued to form at polling stations after the official close of voting at 6 p.m. (1430 GMT) and the interior ministry said they would remain open until everyone had had a chance to vote.

Islamic aides to start conference on Sunday

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 25 (R) — Islamic foreign ministers have postponed until Sunday a conference here called to condemn the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

A Pakistani government statement gave no reason for the last-minute postponement of the conference, which was due to open tomorrow. But Iran yesterday asked the secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) to delay the opening because it coincided with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel.

The conference was called by Pakistan and Bangladesh to coordinate an Islamic response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in line with other diplomatic efforts aimed at securing a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Conference sources said some Arab states were trying to widen the conference's agenda to include Palestinian rights and normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel. This could dilute any strong anti-Soviet resolution and lead to an attack on the United States, they said.

The conference is expected to be stormy despite signs in evidence around Islamabad urging ministers to "hold fast to Islam and do not be divisive".

Afghanistan's new Soviet-backed leader Babrak Karmal, leader himself of a staunchly Muslim nation, is sending his foreign minister, Mr. Shah Mohammad Dost. Preparations are also underway for a representative of the tribal insurgents fighting to topple Mr. Karmal's regime to address the conference.

The sources said the conference could endorse calls that have been made to expel Afghanistan from the organisation although it

(Continued on page 3)

Arabs criticise Carter's pledge to use force in Gulf

KUWAIT, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Kuwait today criticised President Carter's pledge to use force if necessary to protect the Gulf, describing it as interference in the affairs of Gulf states.

The Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein, was quoted by the Kuwaiti newspapers Al Rai Al Aam and Al Qabas as saying "the defence of the Gulf is the concern of its peoples and they reject any interference in their affairs".

President Carter said in his State of the Union address to Congress on Wednesday that an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Gulf region would be regarded as an assault. Such action would be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force, he said.

"The people of this region are capable of preserving their own security and stability," Mr. Hussein was quoted as saying.

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the newspaper Al Itihad said today the U.S. was using the Soviet action in Afghanistan as an excuse to expand its military presence in the Gulf.

The paper said in an editorial,

quoted by the official Emirates News Agency (WAM), "the big powers only want us as a market for weapons and an experimental battle field."

Mr. Hussein told Al Rai Al Aam and Al Qabas in Kuwait that it was in the interests of the superpowers and all oil-consuming countries to keep the Gulf countries clear from their conflicts because the Gulf was the world's main oil supplier.

British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd, who has just finished a tour of the Gulf, was told by several government leaders that, while condemning Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, they wanted to keep the area clear of east-west conflicts.

Editorials in two Kuwaiti newspapers today also attacked Mr. Carter's statement.

Al Anba said: "We would like to tell Mr. Carter and everyone else that the last thing we want is protection and the last thing we are asking for is his nuclear umbrella."

Al Watan said that Mr. Carter has tried to cram his statement with such words as security, peace

and freedom, but "this will not deceive the people who now suffer and have suffered in the past from U.S. policy."

In Damascus, Syrian newspapers today also attacked the Carter administration for what they termed its interference in Middle East and Gulf affairs.

The government newspaper Tishrin said threats by the United States to interfere by force in the area's affairs constituted "a flagrant aggressive interference which will be rejected, denounced and resisted if necessary."

The Arabs would refuse to turn the Arab World into an American state and would not accept American tutelage, it added.

Al Baath, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, said the American threat was not the first of its kind. "The Arab masses have exercised many such threats and have foiled them. They now stand in cohesion and tenacity to foil the new American onslaught," it said.

The semi-official newspaper Al Thawra said: "Carter cannot intimidate us nor can he force us to kneel down or bring the Gulf area under his tutelage."

A Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman, Mr. Yasser Abed Rabbo, said President Carter's warning that he would use force to protect Middle East oil routes was "a fresh demonstration of American arrogance, hegemony and gunboat diplomacy."

Lebanese newspapers, which reflect all shades of thought in the Arab World, were unanimous in criticising President Carter's declaration of the Gulf as a sphere of American vital interests.

"Carter is treating the Gulf as if it is an American property," said the leftist pro-Libyan As Safir. "He believes he has a legal right to shoot at any trespasser."

Leading columnist Michael Abu Jaoudh of the independent An-Nahar said Mr. Carter's offer of military intervention in the Gulf "is equal to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan."

The writer said the latest developments in Soviet and American policies on the Middle East and Southern Asia heralded the downfall of the non-aligned doctrine of the third world. "Dictated alignment has now replaced voluntary non-alignment," Mr.

Abu Jaoudh wrote. "Soviet protection for Afghanistan and American protection for the Gulf and the Middle East are both imposed on these regions for purely Soviet and American interests."

The conservative Al Anwar said Arab nations were reluctant to establish direct security links with the United States because the "American government is unable to bring the Arab-Israeli conflict to a satisfactory conclusion."

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Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor: WILLIAM F. LEE

Managing Editor: JENAB TUTUNJI

Senior Editor: MAZ D. SHUKAYR

Editorial and advertising offices: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 6717-2-2-4

Tlx. 21497 Al Rai JC

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Double dealing

ISRAEL AND EGYPT are scheduled to begin the normalisation of relations between them today, as Israel has completed the handover of two thirds of Sinai, comprising an area west of an interim line stretching from Al Arish on the Mediterranean coast to Ras Muhammad on the Red Sea, at the southernmost tip of the peninsula.

The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai has been carried out according to the precise timetable drawn up in the treaty of peace in March, 1979. Progress in the so-called autonomy negotiations has, in sharp contrast, reached complete deadlock. The commitment made at Camp David on Sept. 17, 1978 was that, "in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants... the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants... to replace the existing military government."

President Carter told a joint session of the U.S. Congress on Sept. 18, 1978 that "Israel has committed that this government will have full autonomy. Prime Minister Begin said to me several times, not partial autonomy, but full autonomy."

Israel and Egypt had set April, 1980 as a target date for completing the negotiations on such a self-governing body. What Israel has offered so far leaves everything that might eventually lead to self-determination for the Palestinians in its own firm and unrelenting grip. There is no question of Israel ever "giving" full autonomy to the Palestinians.

Carter also told Congress that during the negotiations for a self-governing Palestinian body, no new Israeli settlements would be set up. This has not been respected either in letter or in spirit.

There can be little doubt in anyone's mind that Israel's commitment to the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" agreed at Camp David is being meticulously adhered to where it concerns Egypt: the West Bank and Gaza Strip are another matter altogether. Israel does not intend to live up to its obligations there at all. What we have seen so far is not even a semblance of compliance with what was undertaken at Camp David, unless one counts a lot of hot air produced at stalemated talks a meaningful gesture that will ease the path to peace.

Israel is stonewalling on an issue that is far more vital to peace in the Middle East than tracts of desert in the Sinai. Even the commitments it undertook at Camp David are woefully inadequate if one measures them by the yardstick of Palestinian rights. Autonomy, even full autonomy, falls miserably short of self-determination for the Palestinians; by denying any progress even towards the lesser goal, Israel is sealing the fate of the Middle East.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In the light of U.S. President Carter's speech about the region one gets the impression that he sees it as no more than a store for oil — devoid of the human element and the national and pan-Arab feelings of the people of the area. He has also not realised that these peoples have a fundamental cause which is inseparable from the security in the Gulf, that is, the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and the future of Jerusalem.

What President Carter should realise is that this cause is the cause of all peoples and countries in the Gulf, whether Arab or Islamic, and that no other cause has greater priority and significance than it. Therefore, preserving the security of the Gulf should start with putting an end to Israeli aggression and liberating Jerusalem before anything else. Only then Arabs and Muslims — those most concerned in the security of the region — will be able to preserve this security.

But having the U.S. administration make itself the "knight" who defends the Gulf while threatening the security of other Arab regions by supporting the Israeli aggressor is something difficult to understand or accept.

President Carter needs to have conviction that the most effective way to defend American interests in the region lies in dismantling the bomb that threatens Arabs in the form of Israeli aggression. When he is convinced and when he is able to face Congress and the American people with this fact by placing them above election considerations then the U.S. will find that the region has become able to defend legitimate international interests, including U.S. interests.

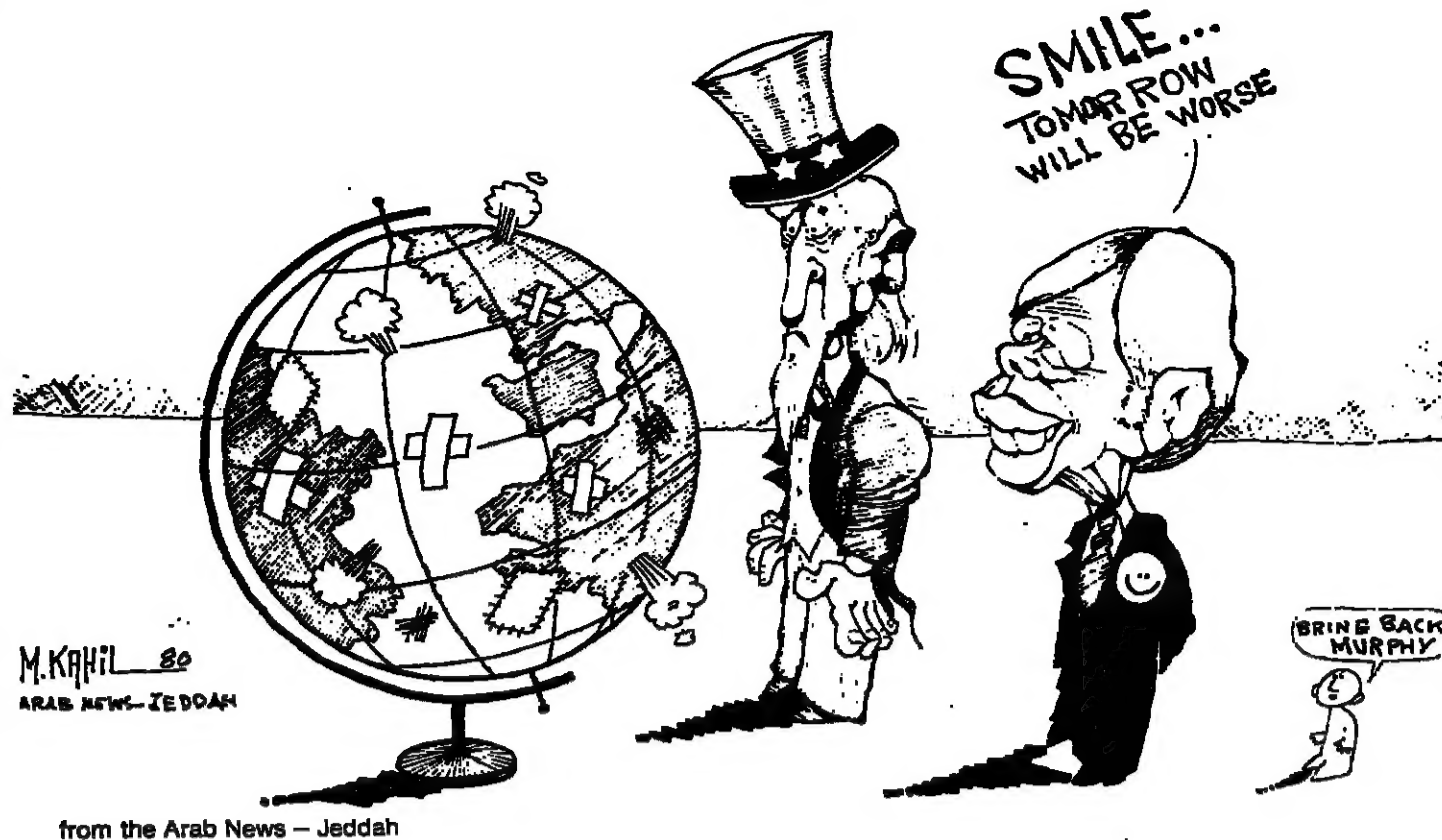
AL DUSTOUR: Why should we be ashamed and try to "screen the sunshine with a sieve"? There is clear disagreement among Arab countries' stands with regard to the Islamic conference on Afghanistan scheduled to be held in Islamabad on Saturday. This difference in opinion simply reflects the nature of existing relations between Arab countries and the Soviet Union on the one hand and the prevailing political atmospheres in Arab countries on the other.

The Arab disagreement on Afghanistan seems to revolve around the form rather than the essence. We do not think there are responsible Arab countries that view with satisfaction any military intervention by a big power in the region. But we must admit that political attitudes are governed by interests rather than emotions and principles in most cases.

World interests are a complicated thing that involve geography, history, the type of political regime, the sources of armaments, the type of political mood prevailing and the nature of challenges faced by nations.

Why don't we appreciate the circumstances of one another and intelligently divide our loyalties between superpowers so that we won't completely break the ties with either party, and in the meantime employ everything we get for the realisation of our basic interests, which should in no way be a source of disagreement.

The international game in the region is a complex one and we see only that part of it that floats to the surface, so it is impossible to reduce it to simply black and white. In addition, there is a theory that says that despite the open differences between the big powers, all that is happening is already agreed upon. The goal they share is for them to surround the oil belt and crush the Islamic movement and, eventually, quietly divide the oil between them.



from the Arab News — Jeddah

Arab military strength the key to joint economic plan

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (JNA) — The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, returned here today from Baghdad after attending a conference on Arab economic strategy.

Dr. Dabbas told reporters at Amman airport that participants discussed the setting up of a unified Arab economic strategy to confront Zionist and imperialist conspiracies, to support Arab steadfastness and to achieve social justice in Arab countries.

This, he said, would be achieved through the adoption of a pan-

Arab economic plan, the foremost priority of which is a security plan which depends on Arab military strength.

The conference formulated an integrated plan for this in addition to another plan for the development of Arab industries, application of modern technology and Arab food security, Dr. Dabbas said.

The conference, which was held in implementation of 10th Arab summit resolutions, was attended by delegates from Arab countries and several Arab League organisations.

The three-member Jordanian delegation included representatives from the Central Bank and the National Planning Council.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Documentary Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary exhibition entitled "The History of the French Song." This exhibition continues until January 27.

Sculpture Exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Embassy of Romania, presents an exhibition of small Romanian sculpture at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition is open until January 27.

German Art Exhibition

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of art works from the art centres of Berlin and Hamburg. The exhibition is open until February 2.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Yannik Bellon entitled "Jamais plus toujours" (1976). The film is in colour with Arabic subtitles, and it starts at 7:30 p.m.

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Harvard economist: oil inflation effect just 4%

By Norah Barger
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 25 — The effects of oil price increases on the development of the oil producing countries are far more important than their effects on the international economy—this was the view presented by Harvard economist Dr. Thomas Stauffer in a speech given this week at the World Affairs Council.

Politicians, he said, find the quadrupling of oil prices a "marvellous excuse" for their inability to control domestic inflation. In fact, he said, the oil price increases accounted for only four per cent of world-wide inflation during a four-year period during which it aggregated 40 - 50 per cent.

"Governments," he told the Jordan Times in an interview yesterday, "are evading the real reasons for inflation—government deficit spending, automatic cost of living increase trigger clauses, etc.—and the excuse is wearing thin."

On what he called the more interesting question of the impact the increased prices have had on the development of oil producers, he outlined four major effects. One is that their economies have expanded, but not grown. "As their revenues go up," he said, "their possibilities of real economic growth go down — wages and the prices of services increase but productivity decreases." This phenomenon, he said, "destroys the possibility of economic growth in the usual sense, as it did in Iran before the revolution."

Some countries whose economies are derivative of the oil producers, such as the North Yemen and Egypt, have experienced the same development. The former, he said, has undermined its own economy — its wage structure is tied to Saudi Arabia's and it suffers inflation by proxy.

Egypt, he added, is beginning to experience developments similar to those in the Yemen. He believes that its economy will become truly troubled soon after its relations are normalised with Israel and Arab countries impose sanctions against it. "Until now," he told the Jordan Times, "the oil revenues from the recovered Sinai lands have compensated Egypt for the Arab aid they have lost." He does not believe, however that American aid will compensate for

King meets Chedli Klibi

LONDON, Jan. 25 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein received at his residence here this afternoon Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

They discussed current Arab affairs and the Arab League's role in strengthening joint Arab action.



Arab pharmacists agree on several programmes

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (JNA) — A meeting of the Union of Arab Pharmacists concluded here today.

The participants approved the setting up of a fund to support scientific and applied research, republication of the Arab Pharmacist magazine and preparation of a linguistic study on standardisation of terms used in the profession.

They agreed on an emergency fund to support the steadfastness of Arab pharmacists in the occupied Arab territories.

They also agreed to give pre-

ference to Arab pharmaceutical products in registration a kiting. It was agreed that rituals at schools of pharmacy the Arab World should develop.

The Union's council also a statement condemning Egyptian-Israeli peace in called for supporting the of the Palestinian people the leadership of the Liberation Organisation.

It was agreed to hold ference of Arab pharmacists during November this year.



Dr. Stauffer

the loss of Arab trade.

Lebanon, he said, has grown as an oil service economy and Jordan has benefited overall in its role as a derivative economy. He rejected the theory that Jordan has suffered from it, disagreeing with those who say that even without increased oil prices Jordan would have received aid and remittances—which in any case are bad.

The second effect Dr. Stauffer described was the effect of increased oil prices on the migration of peoples. He finds two new patterns emerging: one is that countries are exporting the most labour intensive commodity, labour itself; the other is two stage migration—Pakistanis and Indians, for example, are doing agricultural work in the Yemen, while Yemenis are working in Saudi Arabia.

These two countries, he said, have more than paid for their balance of payments deficit on oil through remittances and increased business with the Middle East.

This migration, he added, has led to third effect—the formulation of "population policies" to control foreign workers during the past year. Oil producers, he explained are beginning to ask themselves, do their nationals really want expatriates — and why should they expand anyway? In the United Arab Emirates, he said, a "most extraordinary economic question" has been raised: to what extent can they reduce their economic level, getting rid of expatriates and yet raising the per capita income of their

nationals?

The "gas revolution" fourth effect he cited of it oil prices. Even while producers fear their oil reserves running out, must have reserves that are economical to exploit now prices are high. Iran, for example, has only 40 billion of oil but gas equivalent billion barrels of oil.

He predicted that the duers will phase in gas phase out oil, in such a gas will become more in more quickly than oil.

As a result, he feels it tries will shift away from structure projects to energy industries. As a second effect, he said, levels reduced in a way that will skilled expatriate workers Jordanians, to the detriment unskilled ones like the Yemenis.

A new development he became an important consideration in the past was of production policies. "I more serious to the West embargo. Since the seizure nian banking interests, duers have felt that 'o ground is more difficult. They no longer see safe transform their surplus."

Despite this development the growing interdependence Western and Middle economies, he is pessimistic any change in U.S. foreign because of the "peculiar of American politics. (U identical candidate John) made his views known on what happened to him," adding that now that it case is gaining some considerable portion of Israel receives from the approval of Congress heard about publicly.

Dr. Stauffer, who in ad his professorial duties is a fellow at the Middle Studies Centre in Harv writes for the London T the Christian Science M energy issues. From 1965 he was a member of the task force on oil import and he received his economics from Harvard He left Jordan yesterday spending several days in guest of the American Ce following a lecture and reset of the Gulf area.

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Damas-Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Jan. 26 - Feb. 1)

EXHIBITIONS

FRIDAY, Jan. 26: A special exhibition of photos of India by Syria's master photographer Mahmoud Hadid will go on for three days at the ground floor exhibition hall of the Ien Hotel. A special 6 p.m. programme on the opening night mark the 30th anniversary of the Indian republic. It will be accompanied by the classical Indian singer Prabha Ti accompanied by an Indian orchestra. More than 90 colour black and white photos are featured in the exhibit which Monday.

DAY, Jan. 28: An exhibition of photos and books commemorating the 120th birthday of Anton Chekov goes on view for week at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

FINING: The first photographic exhibition of bushland life of Australia continues through Wednesday at the floor exhibition Hall of the Damascus National Museum. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.; 2 - 4 p.m. daily except Tuesday.

More than 35 works by master artists of the Georgian Republic view at Al Sha'b Gallery through Thursday. The exhibit es copper carvings, etchings, ceramics and popular rugs. 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.; 4 - 8 p.m. daily except Friday.

THEATRE

FRIDAY, Jan. 26: "Black Comedy" opens a two-week run at amra Theatre. Performances begin nightly at 8:30 p.m. oud Khadour is directing this Syrian version of Peter ffer's play which stars Sara Dibsi and Hilda Samur (in

DAY, Jan. 29 and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30: "Patterns -- Aspects of Living and Loving in Verse Prose and Song by h actress Marilyn Heathcock" entitles an unusual proge to be presented at 8:30 p.m. both nights at the hall of the h Cultural Centre. Selections from the programme, devised ss Heathcock and directed by Edgar Gray, are: "Symptom at" by Dorothy Parker; D.H. Lawrence's "Two Women, as s I'm Concerned;" "A Warning to Wives" by Ogden Nash; Eliot's "Gus, the Theatre Cat;" and Shakespeare's "Sonnet 1."

Miss Heathcock studied at the Barber Institute at the Uni- of Birmingham and took post-graduate acting courses at eber Douglas Academy, London. She made her prona debut at the Adeline Gence Theatre in Noel Coward's ste Lives." She has performed on the BBC's Radio 4 and in an episode of "Poldark," a highly successful TV serial.

LECTURES

DAY, Jan. 28: "The Creativity of Chekov" entitles a lecture given at the Chess Room of the Soviet Cultural Centre at 6 (in Arabic).

NESDAY, Jan. 30: "Life is Serious While Art is Cheerful" as a literary evening of light-hearted prose and poetry to be nted at 7 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural e (in German. Arabic translation.)

SDAY, Jan. 31: A lecture and slideshow on the Bolshoi and Russian theatre will be given at 6 p.m. at the Music of the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

CONCERT

NESDAY, Jan. 30: The Roma Ensemble will perform ber music at 8 p.m. at the Qabbani Hall. Additional infor- and tickets may be obtained from the Damascus Con- tory of Music, located 100 metres west of the French asy. The wind-instrument qudrlet will perform Mozart, and and works of Italian composers.

VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

SDAY, Jan. 29: "L'Herbier ou l'impressionisme cinematog- que" entitles a 6 p.m. programme at the French Cultural re (in French).



British actress Marilyn Heathcock will present an evening of light readings Tuesday and Wednesday at the British Cultural Centre.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30: "Edith Piaf" will be presented at 6 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

FILMS

SATURDAY, Jan. 26 and MONDAY, Jan. 28: "Sans Mobile Apparent," a 1971 film directed by Philippe Labro, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. It stars Jean-Louis Trintignant, Dominique Sanda, Sacha Distel and Stephane Audran (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

SATURDAY, Jan. 26: A controversial film that won acclaim by critics in the early '70s will be shown at 8 p.m. at the Goethe Institute. It is "Aguirre -- Der Zorn Gottes" directed by Werner Herzog and starring Klaus Kinsky, Helena Rocho and Peter Berling (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

SUNDAY, Jan. 27: "From the Life of a Good-for-nothing," a film based on the novella by J. von Eichendorff, will be shown at 7 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre. It stars Dean Reed (in German, Arabic sub-titles). A documentary, "Meeting the Artists," also will be shown.

MONDAY, Jan. 28: A documentary film on the life of Anton Chekov will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30: A Bulgarian film, entitled "The Science Club," will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

THURSDAY, Jan. 31: "Bartleby," a 1976 feature film directed by Maurice Ronet, will be shown at 8:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. It stars Michel Lonsdale, Maurice Biraud and Maxence Mailfort (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

If you have items for the Damas-Scene column, please send them 10 days in advance to Pat McDonnell, P.O. Box 5601, Damascus, Syria, or phone them in Damascus to 336-658.

Founder of Damascus Conservatory sees the universality of all music

By Pat McDonnell
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS -- The universality of music within all cultures was the theme of a talk delivered to the American Women's Club by Mr. Solhi Wadi, the director of the Damascus Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Wadi founded the conservatory in 1961 under the auspices of the Syrian Ministry of Culture. This was shortly after he completed advanced studies at Trinity College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music in London. A composer, he has written musical scores for several Iraqi and Syrian films.

The audience heard about Mr. Wadi's lifetime of involvement in music encapsulated in a discussion of the universal themes of music. Each major point of his talk was emphasised by segments of music in a tape he had prepared for the lecture.

Stressing that music is the product of man's intellectual and emotional strivings, Mr. Wadi started the talk off with a violin concerto by the 18th century composer Johann Sebastian Bach. He described Bach as an artist who produced music that demonstrates perfect balance even though the composer was bound within the confines of the baroque music of his period.

Stating that Bach, Beethoven and Mozart are the pillars of Western music, he noted that oriental music has been passed from one generation to the next. "Improvisation is an essential part of the training of the orien-



Mr. Solhi Wadi, founder and director of the Damascus Conservatory of Music.

tal musician," he said. "In other words, written music is something relatively new in the Arab World inasmuch as not a single sheet of Arabic music is older than 50 years. Hence, compositions were transmitted from musician to musician as opposed to the more regimised style of Western classical music."

Nothing that Arabic music has been heavily influenced by India, Turkey and Persia. Mr. Wadi offered an example of an Indian raga in which two or three musicians lead on percussion instruments to suggest the fragment of a melody. The theme is passed from player to player who each elaborate on it until the tabla drum steps in and the music is tossed to and fro among the musicians -- the music rising in pitch and tempo.

"This is how music began," Mr. Wadi commented, "a man blew on a hollow reed while he considered his destiny."

A sensual element entered into the discussion with taped Arabic music performed on the flute, zither, oud and percussion instruments. An eerie similarity was presented in a taped segment of Bach's chromatic "Fantasie in Fugue."

"In the West, from the 15th to 17th centuries, music was improvised," Mr. Wadi said. "This school died until the 20th century, when, improvisations became a cornerstone of jazz."

Parallels between Eastern and Western improvisations were drawn between Arabic melodies and Bach's disciplined fugues.

"If the same conclusions were arrived at in the melodic meditations of 18th century Bach and a contemporary Arab flautist, it should not be surprising that the same effect has been achieved by a Japanese koto player," he continued. Examples were offered of the similarity between the Japanese reed flute and the Arabic "nay", the Japanese koto and the Arabic "qanun". Lastly, a piece of music by the Belgian composer Cesar Frank was played to demonstrate how the human mind works much in the same respect universally.

Traditional themes have

always been blended with classical music; therefore, it's not strange that musicians the world over have, independently shared the same meditative approach," he explained.

"The reason many people reject the music of other ethnic groups is because they are not familiar with the style, mode or presentation. This seems to be a basic trait of humans in that they reject people of a different skin colour, language or even dialect, mode of dress or way of living. Nonetheless, music is the most universal and human of all arts and we've seen today how its themes are repeated in all cultures and all time periods."

More than 320 students are enrolled in the Damascus Conservatory of Music. The school is open to all who pass a qualifying examination. If accepted, they receive training for free except for a nominal fee of 29 Syrian pounds (\$7.25) a year. Students receive three two-hour lessons a week at the conservatory, which is equipped with 23 pianos. Instruction is offered by 22 teachers on all instruments played in a Western orchestra plus Arabic folk instruments such as the oud and qanun.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be foggy in the morning, and partly cloudy in general. There will be a slight rise in temperature, and rain is not expected. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
	low	high
Amman	4	11
Aqaba	8	21
Deserts	3	13
Jordan Valley	7	19

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Islamic foreign ministers conference

(Continued from page 1)

it possible yet to determine the mood of the delegates. istan, which could benefit most from the conference because common border with Afghanistan, has been careful to dish between anti-Sovietism and its opposition to the Soviet mion.

my delegates who began to arrive in Islamabad today for the ence expressed similar sentiments. n asked for the conference to be postponed until Sunday it would send only an observer if the conference opened on ile.

nference sources said Iran's revolutionary government was d by the Soviet threat and wanted to try to ensure that Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation was t and linked with any Islamic condemnation of foreign inter- against a Muslim state.

eria is the only member of the Arab Confrontation and Stead- s Front which has said it would attend. The others have d the conference arguing that its timing would detract Islamic ird attention from the new Egyptian-Israeli developments. istan sees Iran, which also shares a border with Afghanistan, main ally against further Soviet penetration and considers participation vital to the success of the conference.

e secretary general of the 41-nation Islamic Conference- isation, Mr. Habib Chatry, discussed last night and today the request. Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul ill now open the conference Sunday morning.

Chatry said on his arrival last night that the conference was place at an important and critical time when a Muslim country n subject to military intervention by a foreign power. "This represents a danger for all Muslim countries and the Muslim ould meet and examine the situation," he said.

nference sources said the foreign ministers could give their

backing to Pakistan and Iran and agree to set up an aid fund for the Afghan refugees. They said boycott of the Moscow Olympics was also possible.

Any attempt to commit the conference to provide military backing to the Afghan insurgents is expected to be defeated, the sources said.

Insurgent sources said in Peshawar, Pakistan, today the seven major Afghan insurgent groups had decided to delay talks on forming a common front against the Soviet Union until after the Islamabad conference.

They said that while the groups had decided in principle to form a front, technical discussions on how to achieve this would wait until after the conference.

The groups, based in Peshawar near the Khyber Pass, hope for diplomatic and military assistance from the conference.

The sources said the seven groups had chosen a speaker to represent the insurgents at the conference.

They said the insurgent spokesman would be Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, head of the Jamiat-e-Islami Party of Afghanistan, a fundamentalist Islamic organisation.

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English soccer teams fight injuries

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) -- Perhaps the most important team of men in tomorrow's fourth round of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup will never kick a ball in earnest. Indeed, by kickoff time their job should be done. For up and down the country today club physiotherapists were racing against the clock in a frantic bid to cure a string of star names of injury. Bristol City, who face Ipswich Town in an all-first Division clash, have four players on the treatment table -- strikers Chris Garland and Joe Royle, defender Geoff Merrick and midfielder Tony Fitzpatrick.

Even worse off are Chester, who play fellow Third Division side Millwall. Player-manager Alan Oakes has had to name a squad of 16 while awaiting late fitness tests on six of his first-team players. Norwich City, too, have problems, and their journey to play Wolverhampton, in another all-first Division tie, will be all the trickier if England striker Kevin Reeves and 1966 World Cup star Martin Peters do not recover in time.

Mark Lawrenson, whose midfield form has helped shoot Brighton up the First Division, may have to revert to defence for the game with Arsenal in London. The Irish international will drop back of Steve Foster is ruled out by an ankle injury. Arsenal, who have scored 11 goals in four meetings without reply against Brighton this season, are one side with good news on the injury front. Irish central defender David O'Leary will make his return for his first game since December. John Mahoney's absence from the Swansea town team to play Reading, due to an achilles tendon injury, will allow former Liverpool star Ian Callaghan back into the side and he will make a record 85th FA Cup appearance.

West German wins Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 25 (R) -- West Germany's Walter Rohrl today won the 48th Monte Carlo Car Rally in Fiat-Abarth 131 after leading almost from start to finish. Runner-up was last year's winner, Frenchman Bernard Darniche in a Lancia Stratos, who pulled up from fifth place by winning seven of last night's eight test stages. Two others were cancelled because the rally was running far behind schedule.



Third place went to another Fiat-Abarth 131 driven by Swede Bjorn Waldegaard. Rohrl was timed at eight hours 57 minutes, 58 seconds while Darniche and Waldegaard clocked 9:08:12 and 9:09:45 respectively. Fourth and fifth places also went to Swedes Anders Kullang in an Opel Ascona and Per Eklund in a Volkswagen Golf GTI, respectively.

The best placed woman driver was Michele Mouton of France -- seventh in a Fiat-Abarth 131, the same position as last year. Eklund was unlucky during the night. He had been holding second place but a broken drive shaft delayed him considerably while he stopped to repair it. Thousands of spectators turned out for the last tests on icy circuits in the Alpine foothills north of here. The rally has lost some of its popular appeal over the past few years but it remains a test for manufacturers and Fiat came out with flying colours. Less than half of the vehicles who set off when the rally started at the beginning of the week in cities spread across Europe survived the finish.

Pakistan 65 for two

HYDERABAD, India, Jan. 25 (R) -- Pakistan were 65 for two in their second innings at close of play on the second day of their three-day cricket match against India's South Zone here today. Scores: Pakistan 293 for four declared and 65 for two, South Zone 270 for eight.

World Bowls Championships

MELBOURNE, Jan. 25 (R) -- Australia's John Snell and Scotland's David McGill produced a thrilling first round singles tie at the World Bowls Championships here today. The game lasted 27 ends before the 45-year-old Australian bank manager, who won the silver medal at the 1978 Commonwealth Games, reached 21 up.

The Scot, began slowly and trailed 11-3 after 12 ends. Snell looked poised for an easy win when he led 18-8 after 19 ends. But McGill came back with three singles and two two's in the next five ends to narrow the gap to three shots. On the 25th end the Scot was lying three until Snell rolled in for shot with his last bowl. On the 27th end Snell put the jack in the ditch with his own bowl a close counter and McGill failed by centimetres with his last bowl.

Scotland did achieve some revenge with a 24-12 win over Australia in the fours. The hosts were also beaten by Swaziland in a day of upsets. Fiji beat England in the fours, Zambia beat Canada and Malawi beat Wales.

Volleyball Olympic qualifying tournament

SOFIA, Jan. 25 (R) -- Bulgaria, the United States, Romania and South Korea qualified for the finals of the men's volleyball Olympic qualifying tournament in Bulgaria today. In Sofia, Bulgaria beat East Germany 3-1 (12-15, 15-8, 15-10, 15-3) and the United States beat Canada 3-0 (15-11, 15-10, 15-10).

In the other group, played in Pernik, Romania beat Korea 3-0 (15-10, 15-11, 15-7) to head the group with followed by South Korea 7, Czechoslovakia 6, Japan 5, and Hungary 4. The two top teams in each of the two groups go to the round-robin finals starting on Saturday. In the women's tournament in Pazardjik, Romania beat Brazil 3-0 (15-4, 15-6, 15-6) and Hungary beat Mexico 3-0 (15-4, 15-3, 15-3). Romania led the standings at the end with 9 points.

Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP) -- The Portland Trail Blazers aren't burning up the National Basketball Association days, but they look like winners whenever they play the Los Angeles Lakers. The Blazers met the Lakers for the third season last night and for the third time, they beat them the best game we played all year," noted Portland coach Ramsay after the 111-103 victory. "If we play game after game like that, we will be in the playoffs. We played a very good game. We have to do these kinds of things every night. Consistency is what wins in this league." Of course, says' team has been anything but consistent so far. Portland's 25-27 record. The usually consistent Lakers meanwhile, were anything but that last night. "We didn't play well, and a whole lot of things hurt us," said Lakers coach Westhead. "Naturally, it doesn't help when Kareem Jabbar has foul trouble."

In other NBA action, New Jersey defeated Washington and Kansas City scored a 110-80 victory over Utah.

Tom Owens and Ron Brewer scored 27 points each Portland smash a four-game losing streak and a six-game winning streak. Portland outscored Los Angeles the first 6:20 of the third quarter to take a 69-59 lead. Lakers never got closer than five points after that.

Mike Newlin and Ed Jordan combined for 19 points fourth quarter, leading New Jersey over Washington. He scored only four field goals in the final 12 minutes while their sixth game in a row. Newlin scored 11 of his 28 points final period and Jordan eight of his 13. Seven players, led by Wedman's 20 points, scored in double figures for Kansas the Kings rolled past Utah 110-80. Wedman had 18 points first quarter, when he hit his first eight shots from the

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سكيا ماركيت

If there is insufficient response to its needs 'Third World may turn from developed nations'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (R)—The Netherlands warned a U.N. conference today that the Third World may turn away from industrialised nations if there is insufficient response to its needs.

Mr. J. de Koning, Netherlands minister for development cooperation, told the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference: "This would mean that the developing countries will try as a group to develop themselves and thus isolate themselves from the rest of the world."

He said the New Delhi conference, attended by more than 100 countries, could be considered a prelude to a new round of global negotiations.

"These days we may find ourselves standing at a decisive crossroad. Will we move toward strengthening the interdependence between North and South, benefiting both, or will we follow a road that will separate us from each other?" he asked.

Mr. de Koning said: "I am concerned. My country is concerned. And although we have hardly any powers to influence the way in which the trend is evolving, we will

not fail to accept our responsibilities."

He said the present North-South dialogue between rich and poor countries was almost exclusively preoccupied with economic questions.

"If we continue our debate in this narrowly defined sense, we may find ourselves gradually drafting action programmes beyond reality. If one leaves out political, social and cultural aspects in an overall development strategy, we will never meet our goals."

The U.S. delegate, Ambassador John McDonald, said that the prospects for real economic growth in developed countries for 1980 was now zero with an inflation rate of ten per cent.

"One year ago we did not expect to begin the 1980s with such a sombre economic forecast. The marked change in our outlook is due almost exclusively to sharply increased oil prices coupled with a precarious supply situation in international petroleum markets," Mr. McDonald said.

He said the price of crude oil rose by more than 100 per cent during the past year and the impact of these increases was similarly devastating on the developing countries.

"In addition, a slowdown in the expansion of developed countries' economies will tend to weaken the trade performance of developing country exporters," he said.

Denmark asked for liberalisation of international trade, saying it was one of the major preconditions for sustained economic growth.

Pretoria white families may be forced to move to make way for Indians

PRETORIA, Jan. 25 (R)—Some 600 white families may have to move from their homes to make way for Indians, in a rare reversal of the usual apartheid practice in South Africa.

Pretoria City Council said it was recommending to the government that the white families from Pretoria's Erasmus area be moved so that the nearby Indian township of Laudium could be extended.

City councillors approved a strongly-worded memorandum at a meeting last night after speakers said a potentially explosive racial situation was developing in the drastically overcrowded township.

The recommendation was in direct conflict with government promises to residents of Erasmus that their suburb would always remain "white".

Thousands of blacks, coloureds (mixed race) and Indians have been forced to abandon their homes under South Africa's Group Areas Act which consigns races to separate areas, but relatively few whites have been affected.

"The only solution is the resettlement of the Erasmus whites," said Mr. Philip Nel, chairman of the Pretoria council's management committee.

"It will perhaps be necessary for the Prime Minister (Pieter Botha) himself to intervene to ensure a solution is acceptable."

The recommendation was condemned by the Erasmus residents and also came in for criticism from the Indian township. In Laudium, some families are reported to be living on the streets because the houses are so overcrowded.

"We are not squatters and they are not just going to come and

move us," Mr. Danie Rossouw, chairman of the white suburb's ratepayers association, told reporters.

"We are not going to be the sacrificial lamb to the whole group areas idea."

A spokesman for the Indian township committee said he opposed the resettlement of white families in Erasmus.

"We have been the victims of the Group Areas Act and don't want to be part of its implementation on another race group," the Indian spokesman said.

Councillor Hendrik Botha said there would have to be sacrifices. He said whites, who had previously expected other race groups to accede to mass-moving, should in fairness themselves accept such moves when necessary.

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California quake causes leak of radioactive water

LIVERMORE, California, Jan. 25 (R)—Radioactive-tainted water leaked from a nuclear laboratory tank here today after an earthquake shook a 320-kilometre-wide area of northern California and injured 50 people, a laboratory spokesman said.

The earthquake, which struck yesterday and has been followed by four strong aftershocks, swayed skyscrapers in San Francisco.

The spokesman said the water, which contained about half the level of radioactivity that could be dumped legally into a sewer, was dripping at a rate of about a quart a minute from a 30,000 gallon tank, but posed no danger to the public.

None of the water has escaped from the Lawrence Livermore Radiation Laboratory and the leak, discovered after the earthquake, will be blocked with cement later today, the spokesman said.

The laboratory, which carries out nuclear research, was evacuated when the earthquake struck, and 24 people were treated there for cuts and bruises, caused mainly by falling ceiling tiles and files. Workers will return to the laboratory later today, the spokesman added.

Environmentalists have protested against the building of nuclear facilities in California, which has an earth fault running the length of the state.

The epicentre of the earthquake was 19 kilometres northwest of Livermore and 137 permanently-positioned trailer homes in the town were shaken off their foundations, making 500 people homeless. They spent last night at an emergency Red Cross centre.

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Japan opts to deport McCartney

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (R)—Former Beatle Paul McCartney, detained in a police cell for more than a week after customs officers said they had found marijuana in his luggage, was deported from Japan today.

Mr. McCartney was taken to Tokyo Airport after authorities decided not to press charges against him under the marijuana control act, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

He left on a plane for Amsterdam where he will switch to another flight to London.

With him were his wife, Linda, and their four children, along with several members of Mr. McCartney's rock group Wings.

Mr. McCartney, 37, had been held since his arrival in Japan on Jan. 16.

The Justice Ministry spokesman said the British-born millionaire musician could not return to Japan during the next 12 months.

He had come to Japan for a planned concert tour.

Officials at the prosecutor's office said authorities had decided not to press against the ex-Beatle because he had brought in the marijuana solely for his own use.

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World News Briefs

GENOA, Italy, Jan. 25 (R)—Two policemen were killed when, believed to be political extremists, opened fire on a parade of the para-military Carabinieri security forces here today. A third policeman was injured when the attackers fired pistol shots from the window of their car into the police. Witnesses said the gunmen included two men and three women escaped into Genoa's busy midday traffic after the shooting. The attack coincides with debate in the Chamber of Deputies on anti-terrorist measures passed by the government in a December. The decree, which gave police wider power to arrest hold terrorist suspects, needs to be confirmed by parliament 60 days of its passing. It has been criticised as anti-constitutionally small Radical Party, which has tabled over 1,000 amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R)—The Carter administration today found nothing disturbing in a statement by Panama identifying Iran's request for extradition of the Shah and calling for release of American hostages in Tehran. Initially we do not find any elements in it disturbing," State Department spokesman Huddleston said. He expressed appreciation for Panama's initiative. He expressed appreciation for Panama's initiative to comply with international law by releasing the 50 Americans held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4. Officials said obvious Mr. Royo's moves were part of an effort to gain release hostages. Washington was told about the effort in advance not inspire it, they said. Pointing out that Iran and Panama have an extradition treaty, they said they did not expect the monarch, now residing in Panama to be sent back to Iran.

SEOUL, Jan. 25 (R)—South Korea's main parliamentary opposition today called for a new government to be sworn in August and the immediate lifting of martial law imposed after assassination of President Park Chung-hee last October. A Young-sam, president of the New Democratic Party, said the government should release all jailed dissidents and completely rate former presidential candidate Mr. Kim Dae-jung, Mr. chief critic, and other people already freed under government amnesty orders. Earlier today, former South Korean president Yun Po-sun was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a law court in connection with an anti-government public law sentences were also passed on 16 other dissidents for their part in the meeting.

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (R)—Higher oil prices helped to slash Japan's trade balance in 1979 after several years of high and embassies, the Finance Ministry said today. Japan's trade surplus last year was \$2.03 billion, down sharply from \$24.60 billion in 1978, the ministry said in a preliminary report. The value of Japanese imports last year, boosted by oil prices, rose 19.16 billion, a 40 per cent increase over 1978. Exports, on the other hand, rose by a small six per cent to \$101.19 billion. Also a big swing in the current account payment balance embraces all trade including so-called invisibles such as tourism, insurance, Japan, which relies on imports for almost all its needs, mainly to fuel its export-orientated industry, paid a billion for its oil last year. This is expected to exceed \$50 billion in 1980. Another factor which helped to reduce the trade balance was the yen's strength against the U.S. dollar for much of last year. Higher yen makes Japanese imports cheaper and export more expensive. Japan began to run massive surpluses about three years ago. Surpluses were criticised severely by many Western countries, including the United States, which asked the Tokyo government to help world economic recovery by stepping up imports.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (R)—Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens today won a confidence vote in parliament by 119 to 52 with eight abstentions in favour of his government's policy statement made after he reshuffled his coalition, reduced from five to four parties. The main challenge to the government programme is that the provisional second stage of a three-phase institutional reform for devolution has been extended two years until December 1984. In the meantime a parliament committee composed of all political parties, including the opposition, will study the final phase of the plan to give greater autonomy to Belgium's three regions—Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R)—President Carter will decide whether he wants women to register for the military draft by the crisis in Afghanistan, an administration official said yesterday. American women serve in the all-volunteer armed forces but never been conscripted or required to register for possible service. The all-male draft was abolished in 1973 in the final Vietnam war. President Carter announced in his State of the Union address Wednesday night that 16 million men between ages of 18 and 26 must register in case Soviet military in Southwest Asia forced him to ask Congress for authority to impose the draft.

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R)—There would be a 90 per cent increase in students from Cyprus studying at British universities if Britain ahead with planned fee increases, a Cypriot diplomat said yesterday. Mr. Andreas Phylactis, cultural counsellor at the Cypriot High Commission (embassy) in London, told journalists that most of the approximately 3,000 Cypriot students at British universities would have to look elsewhere if fees were sharply increased. Mr. Phylactis said fees could rise from about £1,000 to £2,000 if Britain implemented the planned increases. He said Cyprus is a European country with no university of its own, could not such increases, and called on Britain to exempt Cypriot students from such rises. He said Cypriot students could be forced to continue higher education in communist countries where fees were very

Many Western industrial nations are seeing a big increase in the role played by electricity production. The result will be a dramatic increase in world coal trade what some observers see as a coal "explosion" somewhere between 1985 and 1990.

Another uncertainty factor is the extent to which coal gasification and liquefaction plants currently being considered in Germany and the U.K. will divert coal from power generation. And a question mark also hangs over the sources of the coal that will be internationally traded. South Africa is planning to lift its steam coal exports from 20 million tonnes to 44 million tonnes by 1986. The U.S., which has the world's largest reserves, exports 50 million tonnes of coal a year, but is not expected to increase this much, especially as it has its own big programme of coal-fired plant construction.

Second in the world coal league is China, but its coal production and transport infrastructure needs improving, much as Europe will have to extend its ports and coal transport facilities for the big upsurge in imports. Also, much of China's coal output will be needed for its own industrialisation programme, and what is over will go mainly to Japan. The East European countries are largely self-sufficient. The USSR is the third of "three" world producers of coal, currently a major to Western countries thought likely to increase exports. Apart from South Africa, most hopes are pinned on Australia—already the largest coal exporter to the U.S. and Japan—and of course the U.S. Only one thing, it seems, hinders the present run of coal exports to its use by industrialised nations. In Germany, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned of the danger of a "carbon famine" posed by carbon dioxide from coal-burned power plants. And German protest groups already have planned several such demonstrations.

FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURE



President Tito

Yugoslav television, for the second time in two days, last night showed photographs of President Tito sitting in a wheelchair, smiling broadly, in the intensive care unit of the main hospital in the north-western city of Ljubljana. The bulletin said: "President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito spent last night quietly and is feeling well. He gets out of bed from time to time. The general condition of his health is showing further improvement."

"President Tito is being informed about major internal and foreign (policy) issues and is starting to carry out some of his regular duties."

The bulletin did not specify what regular duties he was carrying out, but earlier he met State Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski and conferred with a number of top state and Communist Party aides.

Today, President Tito sent cables to the president of India and the governor-general of Australia, congratulating them on their National Days.

President Tito has set up a system of collective leadership of the state and the party, numbering nine and 24 members respectively, to succeed him when he dies or steps down. The post of his deputy in both rotates annually among the members, broadly representing Yugoslavia's eight republics and autonomous provinces.

Officials, and ordinary Yugoslavs, have expressed astonishment at the apparent speedy recovery of the president, who has ruled the Balkan country for nearly four decades and is life president of both party and state.

Top officials have said they believe the president will increasingly take up his duties again, but they wondered how far he might be able to do this following the amputation.

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To avert critical shortages in 1990s OPEC official urges gradual rise in natural gas prices this decade

VIENNA, Jan. 25 (R)—Natural gas prices must rise to the level of crude oil if a major energy crisis is to be avoided in the 1980s, OPEC Secretary-General Rene Ortiz said today.

"Gas definitely has to be related to oil prices," he told an international natural gas forum.

Mr. Ortiz cited recent estimates which showed a global oil deficit of about five million barrels a